

U.S. Department of Justice
Immigration and Naturalization Service

DRAFT

N-400, Application for Naturalization
Supplement A

PART A. INSTRUCTIONS

Please complete this supplement and file it with your application (*Form N-400*) to help us better process your request. If you have already filed your application, you may complete and submit this supplement to the Office where your application is pending.

If you are submitting this supplement with your application, sign your name in ink on the side of your photographs, but **DO NOT** write over your face. Sign your name as shown on your green card unless you are seeking to change your name, in which case please sign your full name as you indicated it in question 7.

Public Report Burden for this supplement is estimated to average 10 minutes per response. (See *Form N-400* for more information on reporting burden hours.)

This supplement is considered part of your application for naturalization. All the information provided must be true and correct.

PART B. ADDITIONAL INFORMATION ABOUT YOU. (*The applicant for naturalization.*)

Last Name		First Name		Middle Name
Daytime Phone # () -		Alien Registration #	Date of Birth (Month/Day/Year)	Date you became a permanent resident (Month/Day/Year)
1. A. Did you graduate from an accredited college in the U.S.? <input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No *If Yes to either question, check the highest level of college degree you received: <input type="checkbox"/> Associate's <input type="checkbox"/> Bachelor's <input type="checkbox"/> Master's <input type="checkbox"/> Doctorate		B. Did you graduate from college outside the U.S.? <input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No (Attach a copy of your highest degree to this supplement.)		
2. Did you graduate from high school in the U.S.? <input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No (Attach a copy of your high school diploma to this supplement or complete the following.) Name of School _____ Year Graduated _____ Location (City, State) _____		*If Yes, how many years of high school did you attend in the U.S.? <input type="checkbox"/> Less than 1 <input type="checkbox"/> One <input type="checkbox"/> Two <input type="checkbox"/> Three <input type="checkbox"/> Four or more		
3. Have you already passed an INS approved citizenship test? <input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No (If Yes, attach a copy of the test results.)		4. Have you completed an INS approved Adult Education Course? <input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No (If Yes, attach a copy of the certificate of completion.)		
5. Within the past 5 years have you been required to pay child support through a separation agreement, divorce decree or other court order? <input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No (If No, skip to question 6)				
If YES: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> At any time during the past 5 years were you more than 2 weeks behind in these payments? <input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No Are you currently more than 2 weeks behind? <input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No 				
6. Naturalization involves a formal ceremony. This ceremony can be conducted by INS or by certain courts. In many parts of the country both INS and the courts conduct ceremonies. However, you may request that you only be naturalized in a court ceremony. This would mean you would not be scheduled for an INS ceremony even if one were available. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Would you like to be scheduled only for a court ceremony? <input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> I have no preference 				
7. Your name as shown on your green card will normally be used when you naturalize. However, if you have changed your name through divorce or marriage since receiving your last green card, we will update our records and issue your certificate in your current name. Any applicant also has the option of requesting a change of name when naturalizing; however. If you do request a name change, we will schedule you for a court ceremony since only the court can grant a change of name. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Do you want to change your name as a result of your marriage or divorce? <input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No (If Yes, attach a copy of the marriage or divorce decree.) Do you otherwise want to change your name when you naturalize? <input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <p>I If you want to use a name other than the one on your current green card, clearly write it below:</p>				
Last Name		First Name		Middle Name

Form N-400 Supplement A (06-02-95)

OMB No. 1115-0009

NUCLEAR REGULATORY COMMISSION

Proposed Generic Communication; 10 CFR 50.54(p) Process for Changes to Security Plans Without Prior NRC Approval

AGENCY: Nuclear Regulatory Commission.

ACTION: Notice of opportunity for public comment.

SUMMARY: The Nuclear Regulatory Commission (NRC) is proposing to issue a generic letter to clarify the process for changes to security plans under the provisions of Section 54(p) of Part 50 of Title 10 of the Code of Federal Regulations (10 CFR 50.54(p)). The NRC is seeking comment from interested parties regarding both the technical and regulatory aspects of the proposed generic letter presented under the Supplementary Information heading. This proposed generic letter was endorsed by the Committee to Review Generic Requirements (CRGR) to be published for comment. The relevant information that was sent to the CRGR to support their review of the proposed generic letter will be made available in the NRC Public Document Room. The NRC will consider comments received from interested parties in the final evaluation of the proposed generic letter. The NRC's final evaluation will include a review of the technical position and, when appropriate, an analysis of the value/impact on licensees. Should this generic letter be issued by the NRC, it will become available for public inspection in the NRC Public Document Room.

DATES: Comment period expires on July 14, 1995. Comments submitted after this date will be considered if it is practical to do so, but assurance of consideration cannot be given except for comments received on or before this date.

ADDRESSES: Submit written comments to Chief, Rules Review and Directives Branch, U.S. Nuclear Regulatory Commission, Washington, DC 20555. Written comments may also be delivered to 11545 Rockville Pike, Rockville, Maryland, from 7:30 a.m. to 4:15 p.m., Federal workdays. Copies of written comments received may be examined at the NRC Public Document Room, 2120 L Street, NW. (Lower Level), Washington, DC.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Robert Skelton at (301) 415-3208.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:

NRC Generic Letter 95-XX: 10 CFR 50.54(p) Process for Changes to Security Plans Without Prior NRC Approval

Addressees

All holders of operating licenses and construction permits for nuclear power plants.

Purpose

The U.S. Nuclear Regulatory Commission (NRC) is issuing this generic letter to notify you of a clarification of the procedures used by licensees to process 10 CFR 50.54(p) changes to security plans. It is expected that recipients will review the information for applicability to their facilities and consider actions, as appropriate. However, suggestions contained in this generic letter are not NRC requirements; therefore, no specific actions or written response is required.

Description of Circumstances

On January 4, 1993, the Executive Director for Operations established a Regulatory Review Group (RRG). The RRG conducted a review of power reactor regulations and related processes, programs, and practices. One RRG recommendation was to change the current practice to enable licensees to make changes to their security plans without prior NRC approval (i.e., using the provisions of 10 CFR 50.54(p)). The plan developed by the staff for implementing RRG recommendations (SECY 94-003, January 4, 1994) was not to change the regulations, but to clarify the process by providing a screening criterion that would ensure consistency of security plan changes without prior NRC approval.

Discussion

Some confusion and inconsistencies have apparently occurred in the past regarding implementation of 10 CFR 50.54(p) by licensees without NRC approval. This generic letter restates the original criterion for judging the acceptability of changes made pursuant to 10 CFR 50.54(p). That criterion has allowed that the "test" for determining if a change decreases the effectiveness of the plan has been the determination that the overall effectiveness of the plan is not decreased. This generic letter clarifies the language in 10 CFR 50.54(p) that licensees shall "make no change which would decrease the effectiveness of a security plan, or guard training and qualification, * * * or safeguards contingency plan."

The following is a clarification of this language. Changes that meet the

following screening criteria may be made without prior NRC approval.

- A change in any of the three security plans is deemed not to decrease the effectiveness of the plan if the change does not decrease the ability of the onsite physical protection system and security organization, as described in paragraphs (b) through (h) of 10 CFR 73.55, or equivalent measures approved under 10 CFR 73.55(a), to protect with high assurance against the design basis threat as stated in 10 CFR 73.1(a). The change cannot delete or replace any of the regulatory capabilities, as described in paragraphs (b) through (h) or in Appendixes B and C to 10 CFR Part 73.
- A change that increases the effectiveness of any plan.

Use of these screening criteria would allow licensees to reduce certain commitments that have exceeded regulatory requirements or published guidance if the overall effectiveness of the plan is not reduced. Each issue is reviewed against the overall assurance levels contained in the plan and not against the specific individual changes. Latitude has always existed in that improvements in one area of the program may offset reductions in other areas. Overall assurance levels of the plans must be maintained, and this clarification is not intended to reduce plan commitments to levels less than the overall high-assurance objectives stated in 10 CFR 73.55(a).

NRC has expected that licensees would judiciously make the proper determination regarding 10 CFR 50.54(p) changes and implement those changes as permitted by the regulations. This position was the original intent of the Commission and remains so today. The NRC believes that, with the use of these screening criteria and expertise of the licensee staff, licensees should implement changes made pursuant to 10 CFR 50.54(p) without prior NRC approval.

Licensees should note that some of the safeguards-related regulatory guidance has become dated and superseded in recent years, and caution should be exercised by licensees when screening changes, particularly regarding specific guidance issues. The original intent of 10 CFR 50.54(p) has been to screen changes in terms of their overall impact on the security program. Guidance specified in NRC publications are not requirements and should not be interpreted as the only possible method for satisfying regulatory requirements. The screening criteria contained herein are the fundamental criteria necessary for determining the acceptability of a change made pursuant to 10 CFR 50.54(p). NUREG-0908, "Acceptance

Criteria for the Evaluation of Nuclear Power Reactor Security Plans," is an example of a document that should not be used verbatim to make individual acceptability determinations.

The screening criteria presented herein are not applicable to plan changes that would eliminate or replace security plan commitments to specific security measures stated in 10 CFR 73.55 (b) through (h). NRC approval of such changes may need to be submitted as exemption or license amendment (i.e., 10 CFR 50.90) requests.

A suggested outline for applying the screening criteria for the evaluation of a proposed security plan change is presented in Attachment 1. An evaluation of any proposed security plan change using the suggested outline should lead to a determination as to whether or not the change can be made without prior NRC approval.

Changes made pursuant to 10 CFR 50.54(p) and this generic letter may be made to physical security plans, guard training and qualification plans, and contingency plans. Licensees that successfully meet the screening criteria in Attachment 1 should conclude that a particular change would be acceptable without NRC approval. Use of the screening criteria format, while strictly voluntary, would document the licensee's determination of no decrease in effectiveness as described in 10 CFR 50.54(p)(2). The burden for the submittal of information associated with the use of 10 CFR 50.54(p) is included in OMB Clearance 3150-0011. This generic letter does not increase that burden.

Changes must be appropriate for particular site programs, and use of the screening criteria does not guarantee acceptance by the NRC or applicability to all sites. The licensee bears the responsibility for changes made without NRC approval.

The three security plans remain the "enforceable documents," and inspections will be based upon the commitments contained within those plans. It is incumbent upon licensees to keep their plans accurate and meet the timing requirements for updating plans as stated in 10 CFR 50.54(p).

As in the past, the NRC regional staff will continue to screen all changes and will refer policy-related changes to the Office of Nuclear Reactor Regulation (NRR). In the future the NRC regional staff will forward all questionable changes to NRR for review and disposition to ensure staff consistency.

Attachment 2 contains 10 examples of previously accepted changes made by licensees without NRC approval pursuant to 10 CFR 50.54(p), and

Attachment 3 contains a list of 10 changes that have been found to be unacceptable for inclusion in security related plans unless approved by the NRC on a case by case basis pursuant to 10 CFR 50.90 or as an exemption request to 10 CFR 73.55.

Attachment 1—Screening Criteria Outline (Assessment of Acceptability of 10 CFR 50.54(p) Plan Change)

Section/Title

List the section and title of where the change is proposed.

Proposed Commitment

Specify the relevant existing and revised commitments. Address any offsetting provisions.

Impact on Effectiveness on a Generic Plan

This section of the outline asks a series of questions. If the response to each question is "no" and the rationale supports a "no" response, the change may be processed using the provisions of 10 CFR 50.54(p) without NRC prior approval. The questions are as follows:

1. ☐ Yes ☐ No Does this change delete or contradict any regulatory requirement?
2. ☐ Yes ☐ No Would the change decrease the overall level of security system performance as described in paragraphs (b) through (h) of 10 CFR 73.55 to protect with the objective of high assurance against the design basis threat of radiological sabotage as stated in 10 CFR 73.1(a)?

Rationale: Explain the rationale.

3. ☐ Yes ☐ No Does this change any unique site-specific commitments?

Rationale: (Explain why the change does not decrease the overall effectiveness of the plan while taking into consideration existing unique site-specific security features. Consider historical reasons why specific commitments were included in the security plans. Were there specific counterbalancing commitments and has that counterbalance been changed negatively?)

Attachment 2—Acceptable 10 CFR 50.54(p) Changes

Screening Criteria Form

(Assessment of Acceptability of 10 CFR 50.54(p) Plan Change)

Example I

Weapons Training

Section/Title

This is an example. In an actual 50.54(p) determination, this section would give specific references to the parts of the security plan the licensee proposes to change.

Proposed Commitment

Currently, some licensees train each security officer on all types of weapons maintained at their site. The licensee would now require individual security officer training only for the specific weapon types (i.e., shotguns and handguns or rifles and handguns) that individual security officers would use for assigned duties. Weapons training would be more specific to weapons

used to carry out the specific assigned duties which would reduce training costs. Training of security officers on weapons that are not assigned to or used by them in routine or response duties wastes training resources and funding that could be used for additional training on assigned weapons. Response weaponry and training would remain unchanged.

Impact on Effectiveness on a Generic Plan

1. ☐ Yes ☐ No Does this change delete or contradict any regulatory requirement?
2. ☐ Yes ☐ No Would the change decrease the overall level of security system performance as described in paragraphs (b) through (h) of 10 CFR 73.55 to protect with the objective of high assurance against the design basis threat of radiological sabotage as stated in 10 CFR 73.1(a)?

Rationale: Training security officers in use of weapons not deployed in routine or response activities provides no benefit to their responsive capability.

3. ☐ Yes ☐ No Does this change any unique site-specific commitments?

Rationale: (Explain why the change does not decrease the overall effectiveness of the plan while taking into consideration existing unique site-specific security features. Consider historical reasons why specific commitments were included in the security plans. Were there specific counterbalancing commitments and has that counterbalance been changed negatively?)

Screening Criteria Form

(Assessment of Acceptability of 10 CFR 50.54(p) Plan Change)

Example II

Vehicle Entry and Search

Section/Title

This is an example. In an actual 50.54(p) determination, this section would give specific references to the parts of the security plan the licensee proposes to change.

Proposed Commitment

Currently, two armed security officers are required by the security plan to be present when a protected area barrier is opened. Allow one armed officer to open the protected area barrier for vehicle access and search of that vehicle. This would be acceptable if that portal is under observation by closed circuit television (CCTV) from the central alarm station (CAS) or secondary alarm station (SAS). If CCTV is not available, two security officers are required, but only one of the two needs to be armed. This change would allow more efficient use of security force resources. If the CAS or SAS were to witness an incident at the vehicle gate, they would be in the best position to dispatch armed responders.

Impact on Effectiveness on a Generic Plan

1. ☐ Yes ☐ No Does this change delete or contradict any regulatory requirement?
2. ☐ Yes ☐ No Would the change decrease the overall level of security system performance as described in paragraphs (b) through (h) of 10 CFR 73.55 to protect with the objective of high assurance against the

design basis threat of radiological sabotage as stated in 10 CFR 73.1(a)?

Rationale: This change would allow better utilization of security force resources and would help maintain current levels of assurance. Having a second armed security officer present during a vehicle search provides little, if any, additional deterrence to a potential adversary. CCTV coverage of vehicle access control and searches has a deterrence similar to the presence of the second officer.

3. ☐ Yes ☐ No Does this change any unique site-specific commitments?

Rationale: (Explain why the change does not decrease the overall effectiveness of the plan while taking into consideration existing unique site-specific security features. Consider historical reasons why specific commitments were included in the security plans. Were there specific counterbalancing commitments and has that counterbalance been changed negatively?)

Screening Criteria Form

(Assessment of Acceptability of 10 CFR 50.54(p) Plan Change)

Example III

Safeguards Information

Section/Title

This is an example. In an actual 50.54(p) determination, this section would give specific references to the parts of the security plan the licensee proposes to change.

Proposed Commitment

Currently, all lists of vital equipment are controlled as safeguards information (SGI). The following criterion defines what information needs to be controlled as SGI.

The following three elements must be present before "documents or other matter" are designated SGI in accordance with 10 CFR 73.21(b)(1)(vii):

(1) the safety-related equipment must be designated as vital equipment or be specified as being located in a vital area in either the licensee's physical security plan (PSP), the safeguards contingency plan (SCP) or, if applicable, any licensee-generated plant-specific safeguards analyses; and

(2) the equipment or area must be specifically designated as "vital" in the "documents or other matter" being reviewed; and

(3) the physical protection measures (other than any general regulatory requirement stated in 10 CFR 73.55) afforded the equipment or area, as described in either a licensee's PSP, a SCP, or a plant-specific safeguards analysis,* must also be specifically described in the "documents or other matter."

*Plant-specific sabotage scenarios or vulnerabilities in the physical protection system are considered SGI.

Impact on Effectiveness on a Generic Plan

1. ☐ Yes ☐ No Does this change delete or contradict any regulatory requirement?
2. ☐ Yes ☐ No Would the change decrease the overall level of security system performance as described in paragraphs (b) through (h) of 10 CFR 73.55 to protect with

the objective of high assurance against the design basis threat of radiological sabotage as stated in 10 CFR 73.1(a)?

Rationale: This change allows the licensee to include a list of vital areas in training documents for licensee operations personnel without treating the documents as SGI. This change would also reduce the amount of SGI generated, handled, and stored. A non-SGI list does not decrease the effectiveness of the plan due to the absence of the above criteria and the fact that safety equipment lists are available from other sources.

3. ☐ Yes ☐ No Does this change any unique site-specific commitments?

Rationale: (Explain why the change does not decrease the overall effectiveness of the plan while taking into consideration existing unique site-specific security features. Consider historical reasons why specific commitments were included in the security plans. Were there specific counterbalancing commitments and has that counterbalance been changed negatively?)

Screening Criteria Form

(Assessment of Acceptability of 10 CFR 50.54(p) Plan Change)

Example IV

Protected Area Patrols

Section/Title

This is an example. In an actual 50.54(p) determination, this section would give specific references to the parts of the security plan the licensee proposes to change.

Proposed Commitment

Reduce frequency of protected area (PA) patrols. Patrol frequency would be reduced to a minimum of two patrols per shift (8 hours) or no less than once every 4 hours.

Additional patrols contribute minimally to security effectiveness. Reduction of number of patrols would provide for more effective use of personnel resources. The consideration that all employees, as well as security force members, are trained to report any suspicious individuals or materials in the protected area decreases the importance of more frequent patrols.

Impact on Effectiveness on a Generic Plan

1. ☐ Yes ☐ No Does this change delete or contradict any regulatory requirement?
2. ☐ Yes ☐ No Would the change decrease the overall level of security system performance as described in paragraphs (b) through (h) of 10 CFR 73.55 to protect with the objective of high assurance against the design basis threat of radiological sabotage as stated in 10 CFR 73.1(a)?

Rationale: Previously issued guidance states that a patrol at least every 4 hours meets the performance requirements of the regulation.

- ☐ Yes ☐ No Does this change any unique site-specific commitments?

Rationale: (Explain why the change does not decrease the overall effectiveness of the plan while taking into consideration existing unique site-specific security features. Consider historical reasons why specific commitments were included in the security plans. Were there specific counterbalancing

commitments and has that counterbalance been changed negatively?)

Screening Criteria Form

(Assessment of Acceptability of 10 CFR 50.54(p) Plan Change)

Example V

Security Organizational Changes

Section/Title

This is an example. In an actual 50.54(p) determination, this section would give specific references to the parts of the security plan the licensee proposes to change.

Proposed Commitment

Two levels of management would be eliminated, reducing the number of vertical layers of security staff organization. The change provides for more efficient management and possible savings in manpower resources. The number of guards for each shift directly involved in implementing the security plan would not be affected. Historically the NRC staff has not specified organizational or managerial structures. Published guidance is silent on the number of managers and the type of organizational structure for the security operation. Security management is judged by its performance and not by the number or type of managers.

Impact on Effectiveness on a Generic Plan

1. ☐ Yes ☐ No Does this change delete or contradict any regulatory requirement?
☐ Yes ☐ No Would the change decrease the overall level of security system performance as described in paragraphs (b) through (h) of 10 CFR 73.55 to protect with the objective of high assurance against the design basis threat of radiological sabotage as stated in 10 CFR 73.1(a)?

Rationale: With the actual number of on-duty security force members remaining unchanged, the implementation of the security plan should remain unchanged.

3. ☐ Yes ☐ No Does this change any unique site-specific commitments?

Rationale: (Explain why the change does not decrease the overall effectiveness of the plan while taking into consideration existing unique site-specific security features. Consider historical reasons why specific commitments were included in the security plans. Were there specific counterbalancing commitments and has that counterbalance been changed negatively?)

Screening Criteria Form

(Assessment of Acceptability of 10 CFR 50.54(p) Plan Change)

Example VI

Armed Responder Duties

Section/Title

This is an example. In an actual 50.54(p) determination, this section would give specific references to the parts of the security plan the licensee proposes to change.

Proposed Commitment

Assign duties other than armed response to security officers designated as members of the response team. Armed responders would

be assigned additional duties that would not interfere with their contingency response. Assigned duties would be only ones that could be immediately abandoned for response purposes. This change allows for more efficient resource management. This change should not affect the security officers' ability to perform their duties as members of the response team. Use of response officers to perform additional duties has been an acceptable practice under current guidance. What has not been acceptable, as discussed in IN 86-88, is assigning responders to routine duties that cannot be abandoned during a security event when response is necessary.

Impact on Effectiveness on a Generic Plan

1. ☐ Yes ☐ No Does this change delete or contradict any regulatory requirement?
2. ☐ Yes ☐ No Would the change decrease the overall level of security system performance as described in paragraphs (b) through (h) of 10 CFR 73.55 to protect with the objective of high assurance against the design basis threat of radiological sabotage as stated in 10 CFR 73.1(a)?

Rationale: Ability to abandon duties and respond will be demonstrated and documented. The number of armed responders is not reduced and their ability to respond is not affected.

3. ☐ Yes ☐ No Does this change any unique site-specific commitments?

Rationale: (Explain why the change does not decrease the overall effectiveness of the plan while taking into consideration existing unique site-specific security features. Consider historical reasons why specific commitments were included in the security plans. Were there specific counterbalancing commitments and has that counterbalance been changed negatively?)

Screening Criteria Form

(Assessment of Acceptability of 10 CFR 50.54(p) Plan Change)

Example VII

Qualification Schedule

Section/Title

This is an example. In an actual 50.54(p) determination, this section would give specific references to the parts of the security plan the licensee proposes to change.

Proposed Commitment

The current plan specifies that security audits and weapons training (required by Appendix B to 73.55) be completed 1 year or less after the audit or training was last accomplished. This results in the due date of audits and training being adjusted each year and the audits and training, over a period of years, being completed more than once each 12 months. This change provides scheduling latitude in performing annually required security audits and weapons training. It allows use of a "tech spec" formula to provide flexibility in meeting audit and weapons training commitments. The revised commitment would allow fixed dates in the plan with a provision for extending the audit or training interval beyond 1 year (e.g., a maximum allowable extension not to exceed

25% of the surveillance interval, but the combined time interval for any 3 consecutive surveillance intervals shall not exceed 3.25 times the specific surveillance interval).

Impact on Effectiveness on a Generic Plan

1. ☐ Yes ☐ No Does this change delete or contradict any regulatory requirement?
2. ☐ Yes ☐ No Would the change decrease the overall level of security system performance as described in paragraphs (b) through (h) of 10 CFR 73.55 to protect with the objective of high assurance against the design basis threat of radiological sabotage as stated in 10 CFR 73.1(a)?

Rationale: There would be no impact on performance capabilities of the security program or security officer weapons proficiency. Audits and security training would still be conducted on an annual basis with only minor variations.

3. ☐ Yes ☐ No Does this change any unique site-specific commitments?

Rationale: (Explain why the change does not decrease the overall effectiveness of the plan while taking into consideration existing unique site-specific security features. Consider historical reasons why specific commitments were included in the security plans. Were there specific counterbalancing commitments and has that counterbalance been changed negatively?)

Screening Criteria Form

(Assessment of Acceptability of 10 CFR 50.54(p) Plan Change)

Example VIII

Guard/Watchman Duties

Section/Title

This is an example. In an actual 50.54(p) determination, this section would give specific references to the parts of the security plan the licensee proposes to change.

Proposed Commitment

Some security plans list numerous positions within the security organization and specifically identify whether a position is filled by an armed guard or unarmed watchman. For example, a plan may specify that operators of search equipment in the gatehouse and SAS/CAS officers will be armed. This change would allow certain security officer positions to be filled by unarmed watchmen rather than armed guards. Watchmen would be allowed to operate search equipment in the gatehouse, to man the CAS and SAS, and to escort individuals in the protected and vital areas.

Impact on Effectiveness on a Generic Plan

1. ☐ Yes ☐ No Does this change delete or contradict any regulatory requirement?
2. ☐ Yes ☐ No Would the change decrease the overall level of security system performance as described in paragraphs (b) through (h) of 10 CFR 73.55 to protect with the objective of high assurance against the design basis threat of radiological sabotage as stated in 10 CFR 73.1(a)?

Rationale: This change does not involve any of the armed response force members. Consequently the response to security contingencies would remain the same.

3. ☐ Yes ☐ No Does this change any unique site-specific commitments?

Rationale: (Explain why the change does not decrease the overall effectiveness of the plan while taking into consideration existing unique site-specific security features. Consider historical reasons why specific commitments were included in the security plans. Were there specific counterbalancing commitments and has that counterbalance been changed negatively?)

Screening Criteria Form

(Assessment of Acceptability of 10 CFR 50.54(p) Plan Change)

Example IX

Vital Area Door Controls

Section/Title

This is an example. In an actual 50.54(p) determination, this section would give specific references to the parts of the security plan the licensee proposes to change.

Proposed Commitment

Some licensees have committed to placement of vital areas within vital areas. This arrangement results in doors, identified as vital area doors, being located within other vital areas. This change would allow the number of doors controlled as vital to be reduced. Vital area doors located within vital areas (with the exception of the control room and the alarm stations) would no longer be designated as vital.

Impact on Effectiveness on a Generic Plan

1. ☐ Yes ☐ No Does this change delete or contradict any regulatory requirement?
2. ☐ Yes ☐ No Would the change decrease the overall level of security system performance as described in paragraphs (b) through (h) of 10 CFR 73.55 to protect with the objective of high assurance against the design basis threat of radiological sabotage as stated in 10 CFR 73.1(a)?

Rationale: Unless the current response strategy to an external threat relies on delay or detection at internal vital area doors, elimination of their vital designation would not affect licensee response to a design basis external threat.

3. ☐ Yes ☐ No Does this change any unique site-specific commitments?

Rationale: (Explain why the change does not decrease the overall effectiveness of the plan while taking into consideration existing unique site-specific security features. Consider historical reasons why specific commitments were included in the security plans. Were there specific counterbalancing commitments and has that counterbalance been changed negatively?)

Screening Criteria Form

(Assessment of Acceptability of 10 CFR 50.54(p) Plan Change)

Example X

Security Vehicles

Section/Title

This is an example. In an actual 50.54(p) determination, this section would give specific references to the parts of the security plan the licensee proposes to change.

Proposed Commitment

Eliminate a requirement that a 4-wheel drive vehicle be used as a patrol and response vehicle. This reduction would need to be balanced by a commitment to verify that the response strategy to address the design basis threat did not rely on the use of a 4-wheel drive vehicle. This change would eliminate the costs of purchasing and maintaining 4-wheel drive vehicles that are not required for protection against the design basis external threat.

Impact on Effectiveness on a Generic Plan

1. ☐ Yes ☐ No Does this change delete or contradict any regulatory requirement?
2. ☐ Yes ☐ No Would the change decrease the overall level of security system performance as described in paragraphs (b) through (h) of 10 CFR 73.55 to protect with the objective of high assurance against the design basis threat of radiological sabotage as stated in 10 CFR 73.1(a)?

Rationale: The demonstration of protective strategies that do not require the use of a 4-wheel drive vehicle would confirm the ability of a site's protection strategy to protect the facility against the design basis threat.

3. ☐ Yes ☐ No Does this change any unique site-specific commitments?

Rationale: (Explain why the change does not decrease the overall effectiveness of the plan while taking into consideration existing unique site-specific security features.

Consider historical reasons why specific commitments were included in the security plans. Were there specific counterbalancing commitments and has that counterbalance been changed negatively?)

Attachment 3—Unacceptable 10 CFR 50.54(p) Changes

The following is a listing of 10 CFR 50.54(p) changes that have been proposed or submitted but were determined to decrease the effectiveness of their respective plans. Changes would be reviewed on a case-by-case basis if submitted as noted for amendments or exemptions.

1. A change was submitted that would allow a "designated vehicle" to be stored outside the protected area in an unsecured manner. This change is considered to be decrease in overall effectiveness of the plan and would require an exemption request since it is contrary to the provisions of 10 CFR 73.55(d)(4).

2. A change was submitted by which any vehicle entering the protected area that is driven by an individual with unescorted access would not have to be escorted by an armed member of the security force. This change would decrease the overall effectiveness of the plan and require an exemption request since it is contrary to the provisions of 10 CFR 73.55(d)(4) and specific implementation guidance provided to the staff in SECY 93-326.

3. A change was submitted that would allow materials destined for the protected area to be searched and stored in an unsecured, owner-controlled warehouse. This change is considered a decrease in overall effectiveness of the plan and would require an exemption request since it is

contrary to the provisions of 10 CFR 73.55(d)(3).

4. A change was submitted that requested that security officers be qualified on other than assigned weapons or "duty" ammunition. The change would be considered a decrease in overall effectiveness of the plan. This change could be submitted pursuant to 10 CFR 50.90.

5. A generic change was proposed during public meetings that would eliminate the secondary alarm station. This change would decrease the overall effectiveness of the plan and require an exemption request since it is contrary to the provisions of 10 CFR 73.55(e)(1).

6. A generic change was proposed during public meetings that would reduce the number of armed responders below the minimum required by the regulation. This change would decrease that overall effectiveness of the plan and require an exemption request since it is contrary to the provisions of 10 CFR 73.55(h)(3).

7. A change was submitted that did not specify which positions within the security organization would be armed or unarmed. As written, the staff had to assume the overall effectiveness of the plan was decreased. The licensee would need to resubmit this change to clarify which positions would be armed to confirm that regulatory requirements were being met.

8. A generic change was proposed during public meetings that would allow visitor escorting to be determined at the licensee's discretion. No specifics were provided regarding how this change was to be implemented. This change would decrease the overall effectiveness of the plan and require an exemption request since it is contrary to the provisions of 10 CFR 73.55(d)(6).

9. A generic change was proposed during public meetings that would give an alarm station operator the discretion to determine the need for compensatory measures for failed intrusion detection equipment. This change would decrease the overall effectiveness of the plan and require an exemption request since it is contrary to the provisions of 10 CFR 73.55(g)(1). Compensatory measures for vital area doors are contained in proposed rulemaking currently being processed by the staff.

10. A generic change was proposed during public meetings that would not require compensatory measures for 72 hours on a vital area door that had only a functional lock. This change would decrease the overall effectiveness of the plan and require an exemption request since it is contrary to the provisions of 73.55(g)(1).

Dated at Rockville, Maryland, this 7th day of June 1995.

For the Nuclear Regulatory Commission.

Brian K. Grimes,

Director, Division of Project Support, Office of Nuclear Reactor Regulation.

[FR Doc. 95-14501 Filed 6-13-95; 8:45 am]

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Commonwealth Edison Company, Zion Nuclear Power Station, Units 1 and 2; Correction to Director's Decision Under 10 CFR 2.206 (DD-95-09)

In the Notice beginning on page 28808 in the issue of Friday, June 2, 1995, make the following correction:

On page 28811, Section E. *Potential Threats*, in the second paragraph, the fourth sentence should read:

On a daily basis, the staff evaluates threat-related information to ensure the design basis threat statements in the regulations remain a valid basis for safeguards system design.

For the Nuclear Regulatory Commission,

Clyde Y. Shiraki,

Project Manager, Project Directorate III-2, Division of Reactor Projects III/IV, Office of Nuclear Reactor Regulation.

[FR Doc. 95-14500 Filed 6-13-95; 8:45 am]

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[Docket No 50-458 (License No. NPF-47)]

Gulf States Utilities Entergy Corporation, Entergy Operations, Inc., (River Bend Station, Unit 1); Order Approving Transfers and Notice of Issuance of License Amendments

I

On November 20, 1985, pursuant to 10 CFR part 50, License No. NPF-47 was issued, under which Gulf States Utilities Company (GSU) is authorized to operate and hold a 70 percent ownership share in River Bend Station, Unit 1 (River Bend), which is located in West Feliciana Parish, Louisiana.

II

In June 1992, GSU and Entergy Corporation (Entergy) entered into an agreement providing for the combination of the businesses of their companies. In accordance with the merger plan, GSU, following the merger, will continue to operate as an electric utility, but as a subsidiary of a new holding company to be named Entergy Corporation, with its electric operations fully intergrated with those of the Entergy System. Upon consummation of the proposed business combination and subject to the receipt of the necessary approvals, Entergy Operations Inc. (EOI), on behalf of the owners, will assume operations and managerial responsibility for River Bend.

III

To implement the business combination, GSU applied to the U.S. Nuclear Regulatory Commission (NRC) for two license amendments to license NPF-47, by two letters dated January